The War of the Rival Sections. The commotion amongst the members of the two great contending sections of the democracy, waxes greater and greater as the great day of decision draws nigh, when Mr. Polk, the President elect, will make his advent in Washington, and introduc the new dynasty of democratic spoils and demo-cratic ascendancy. A prodigious effort is made by the Van Buren division, to show that they were the very firmest friends and advocates of Mr. Polk, that they hailed his nomination with joy; and that from first to last, throughout the whole campaign. which terminated in his election, they were hi cordial, zealous, energetic, and faithful supporters.

This effort indicates, at all events, that that portion of the democracy in these regions, which known and recognized as the Van Buren section, have somehow or other been impressed with the conviction, that there is a rather pressing neces sity of putting this business in a more favorable light, than it is at present regarded in many quarters. They have at last discovered that their con-duct during the campaign was looked on with sus-pidion; and that a variety of movements set on foot by them, were interpreted and understood in somewhat different light from that in which they are now anxious to have them placed. The remarkable and stubborn fact of the great disparity between the vote cast for Mr. Wright and that for Mr. Polk, naturally led people to inquire into the causes which had produced it; and the common sense of the independent portion of the public having helped them to an answer, not alto-gether calculated to reflect much credit on the sincerity of the professions of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and they are now laboring with a degree of commendable zeal, but not remarkably placed temper, to convince the aforesaid public that its common sense has been, in this instance, at fault, and led them to a grievous misconception of the true facts of the case. Accordingly, we find the Evening Post, which is the accredited organ of that particular clique from which the memorable "confidential orcular" emanated, coming ou with an elaborate vindication of the section which it represents, from the charge of infidelity to Mr. Polk. Here it is:-

with an elaborate vindication of the section which it represents, from the charge of infidelity to Mr. Polk. Here it is:—

Certain prints persist in stating that the difference between the vote in this State for Mr. Wright and that for Mr. Polk, is caused by the disaffection of Mr. Van Buren's triends—the aliegation being that some five thousand friends—the aliegation being that some five thousand friends—the aliegation being that some five thousand friends—the aliegation being that some five thousand friends of Mr. Van Buren voted for Mr. Polk. This result they ascribe to that "Circular," about which so much noise has been made. We propose, therefore, to state a few facts, and then to request the prints in question to republi-h them, and either disprove them or have the candor to coase the repetition of what will then become deliberate untruth. The dissatisaction felt in this State, and largely throughout the country, with the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, was not because of any exclusive devotion to Mr. Polk. It was created solely by the blief that Mr. Van Buren, nor on account of any hostility to Mr. Polk. It was created solely by the blief that Mr. Van Buren was acardired to an absurd and fanatical view of the Texas question. The thousands who were in dignant at what was done at Baltimore, felt no opposition to Mr. Polk, no lukewaramess about the ancient democratic principles for which they had so long o mbated, but they were resolved that in New York, at least, democratic principles should not be merged in the annexiation of Texas, nor the largest liberty construed into an increase of the slave basis of representation.

Such were the impulses that dictated the Circular letter; such the convictions of duty that prompted it; and when at the Syracuse Convention the blind adherents of annexation were so completely routed, and Mr. Wright (for nothing better famous than for his hostility to Mr. Tyler's wetched Treaty.) was nominated—the path of duty and honor was as clear as light.

If any one of the

friends, and in that way to neutralize their influence then paralyze their action, and break down all opposition to the bad bold men, who sought to make the Balt mo Convention an agent in the sordid work of perpetuati

to the bad bold men, who sought to make the Balt more convention an agent in the sordid work of perpetuating slavery

But these modern lagos will find their dirty work as difficult as it is dirty. Mr. Polk knows full well that his nomination was not the result of the devotion of hese sew friends. He knows full well that they wanted the nose of wax which the warmth of southern temperament might mould to what they pleased. He knows full well that it is to the "friends of Mr. Van Buren" that he owes his nomination as he does his election—to men, who finding themselves disappointed in their first choice, were determined that the plotters should be defeated—to men, it short, who were determined to save their country from the cabal that seeks to govern it.

True, Mr. Polk had wrote a letter in favor of annexation. True, before Mr. Tyler's treaty was known—bofore the subject had been developed, in a letter which discussed the question without reference to Mexico or slave representation, Mr. Polk briefly expressed a desire "for immediate annexation."

But the "friends of Mr. Van Buren" were too acute not to perceive that Mr. Polk would come into the administration with his hands untrammelied and his judgment unforestelled—that he would have it in his power to form a cabinet which would not be a heterogeneous jumble of all colors, shapes and sizes, but one which would command the confidence of the country—that he would be free to treat the general questions, not like statesmen who can see nothing in the world but a cotton plantation, but like a man familiar with the great interests and true destiny of this country.

"Friends of Mr. Van Buren," indeed! We reject alto-

destiny of this country.

"Friends of Mr. Van Buren," indeed! We reject altogether the epithet. We love Castar much, but we lot Rome more. We are friends of the country—to that courtry Mr. Van Buren has been sacrificed. We are prepare to make every other sacrifice except that of the everlasing principles of honor, justice and freedom.

This defence is earnest enough, but it contains rather more assertion than argument. It bears, indeed, a considerable resemblance, in this point of view, to the defences which are daily made at the bar of the Court of Sessions, by unfortunate gentlemen, who, without counsel or witnesses, are obliged to trust entirely to their own impassioned eloquence for deliverance from the accumulated weight of testimony produced against them. They protest that they are innocent—they solemnly assure the court and jury that they are innocent-they are ready to call all the saints in the calendar to witness that they are as innocent of the crime al leged against them as the babe unborn, With equal earnestness-with equal solemnity-with equal corroborative testimony-the Evening Post, and its respectable coadjutors, aver and protest that they are innocent of harboring, at any time, the slightest feeling of hostility towards Mr. Polkthat, on the contrary, they sacrificed their dearest sympathies for him-and, waxing warm in their asseverations of attachment, they wind up in quite an eloquent burst of patriotic devotion to the cause

Well, now, let us just glance for a moment at the past, and see how the conduct of the very particular and especial friends of Mr. Van Buren du ring last summer, corresponds with these protestations. It will be recollected that we pointed out again and again in the course of the campaign, the lukewarmness, the cold indifference, which per-vaded the Van Buren section of the democratic party in this State. It was in the midst of this ominous state of affairs, that the " secret circular was issued, the pernicious tendency of which was universally admitted; and there cannot be a doubt, that if the esigns of its authors had not been timely detected and frustrated, the most serious disaster to the fortunes of Mr. Polk in this State, would have been produced. As it was, the movement was not without its injurious effect. And then, it will be well recollected, how systematically the old leaders of the party hung back and kept aloof from the public gatherings of the democracy, and when they were dragged forth reluctantly to take active part in the

of the new President.

canvaes, how exceedingly cold, and cautious, and nail-like were their advances towards any thing like an open, manly, energetic advocacy of the claims of Mr. Polk upon the support of the demo-cratic party. All this was notorious. It was matter of general remark. Every one saw that the hearts of the Van Buren men were not in the work. The

disappointment and chagrin profuced by the defeat of Mr Van Buren at Baltimore, were quite unconceal-ed. Even Mr. Van Buren's own letter, on the very eve of the Presidential election in this State, fur nished evidence that serious disaffection existed And what was the result? Why the official returns discover a disparity of nearly, five theusand votes between the majorities of Polk and Wright. When the remarkable extent of this discrepancy, and the exceeding closeness of the contest in this State are considered, who can avoid seeing the absolutely perilous condition in which the chances of

Mr. Polk were placed?
All attempts at explaining these singular facts o any other hypothesis than that presented by us, have completely failed. Our explanation, that the chagrin and disappointment of a large portion of the Van Buren section of the democracy, on ac-count of their favorite being thrown unceremoniously overboard at the Baltimore Convention -the movements of the anti-Texas-secret-and-con fidential clique of the Evening Post, and the coldness and spathy of leading "old hunkers," produced this disparity in the vote for Mr. Polk and that for Mr. Wright, in favor of the latter, and consequent jewpardizing of the chances of the former, is the only rational and satisfactory one that can be offered. We are not at all surprised that great efforts are made to set aside this explanation. The matter is one of immense interest in a variety of aspects. We are persuaded, that unless extraordinary efforts had been made in some quarter or other in the democratic ranks, in this section of the country, to counterbalance the coldness, apathy, or still more injurious activity in others, Mr. Polk might have lost New York; and the wings might have now been fighting for the spolls instead of taiking of raising pillars to the

nemory of "Harry of the West." Meantime, the Calhoun section of the democracy are equally busy in establishing their claims to the ascendancy. They are loud and energetic in their protestations that they saved New York, and secured the election of Mr. Polk. Thus the war rages. It is the grand and decisive struggle between the northern and the southern influences. And not only is the all-important question of the distribution of the spoils, involved in the is sue of the contest; but also the general complexion of the policy of the next administration itself. It is this which gives universal interest to the conflict, which, in other circumstances, would be merely the paltry squabble of contending factions; but becomes invested with dignity and importance from its bearing on the future disposition of grea questions of national concernment. Hence we watch, with all attention, the movements of both parties, and as the chief theatre of action will now be at Washington, we shall take especial care to put our readers and the public in possession of every-thing, public and private, that transpires there, in connexion with these matters. The great ques tions now asked on all hands, are-How will Mr Polk act? Will he take to his embraces the Van Buren section? Will he adopt the Calhoun section? Will he be the shuttlecock of both? Will he be himself the President?-Let us wait a few

WHO ARE THE SAINTS ?-We give on the first page of this day's paper, a number of very curious extracts from the "Lives of the Saints," which will enable our readers to know something of the character of the canonized faithful, to whom Dr Pise so zealously insists that we should offer up our prayers. It is quite clear that the practice of venerating the saints originated in that poetic enthusiasm which was so characteristic of the early believers in christianity. Those who fell in the defence of the true faith, were at once honored with the crown of martyrdom, and were exalted in an excess of admiration to the rank of demi-gods All this was but another direction of the poetic spirit which pervaded many of the observances and practices of Paganism, and was a sort of refined continuation of the mythology of the Greeks and Romans. A perusal of the curious extracts we have published to-day, will enable the reader to discover that a great deal of superstitution and fable is mixed up with the popular Catholic belief relative to the character and history of those who are designated saints. It is really pitiable to intelligent men, like Dr. Pise, contending for the dozma of invoking such personages.

"NATIVE" MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS .-- Th native" organs are very savage against theatrice entertainments. The opera-the ballet-the acted drama-are all abominations maintained by reigners," and imported into this country by " fo reigners." But they profess a great love for music, and in the published programmes of several " Native American Concerts" and grand "American Republican Jubilees" lately published in Philadel phia, they have afforded us a very ample opportunity of judging of their musical taste. We annex the varied contents of one of these "programmes.

"President's Grand March;" "Triumphant Coumbia ;" "All round my Hat ;" "Come Nix my Dolly ;" "Americans shall ne'er be slaves ;" "On the Banks of the Blue Moselle;" "The Old Arm Chair;" "They have given thee to another;" "Land of the Free;" "Come, oh, come with me;" song, from the "Maid of Artois." Written expressly for Malibran. First time. "Oh share my Cottage;" "Columbia, Freedom's Home is Thine;" "Pilgrim of Love;" "I'm a Constable;" fantasia, "Ethiopian Medley" Band. "La Fille du Regiment; "Red, White and Blue;" "Come sit Thee Down;" comic duett, "Fanny Gray;" "My Own Native Land;" "Lazy Family;" "America's Eagle;""Trumpet of War;" "MatrimonialSweets;"
"Pilgrim Fathers;" "Sailor's Courtship;" "Taking Tea in the Arbor;" "Star Spangled Banner; Place none but Natives at our Posts;" "McKin ey, Native American Original;" " Hail Colum oia;" "The Days when we went Gypseying;"
The Newfoundland Dog;" "My Bark is upor the Deep, Love;" "Come, Natives Arouse. "Look out for steamboats, big guns and rockets." Finale, "National Mediey." Band. Tickets 25 cents.

LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE PARTY.-We cannot ake up any of the organs of Mayor Harper and his associates in the Corporation, or of their brethren in Philadelphia, without meeting with some indications of the refined taste and christian feeling, which characterize the conductors of these prints. Here is a specimen, which we cut at random from one of them:-

"Back to your holes, ye slimy, stinking reptiles We verily begin to think, from the nyriads of vermit that are infesting our land, that St Patrick has been con mitting another miracle in his "swate land" of botherin blunderers—driving out the vermin."

Such is a fair sample of the respectable litera ture of the "Bible party!"

MR. ANDERSON IN PHILADELPHIA.-The theatrical "revival" appears to be as great in Philadelphia, as it has been in this city. Nothing is talked about but Anderson's acting, and the Chesnu Street Theatre is crowded to excess every night. So we have no doubt it will be with Anderso wherever he goes.

CARD ENGRAVING .- We perceive by an adver sement in another column, that Jervis, of Broad way, one of the finest engravers in the country, is prepared to aid in the great fashionable movement of the age-by furnishing elegant cards for soirces balls, weddings and other elegant re-union of th clubs.

H. Hamlin, do; Hon. B. White, do; Hon. J. P. Hale, of Dover, N. H.; members of Congress, arrived at Howards' Hotel yesterday en route for

DEMORALIZATION OF THE PARTY PRESS-Wealluded the other day, in becoming terms of rebuke, to a proface allusion to one of the sublimest pas ages in the sacred volume, with which the Morn ing News commenced a fulsome panegyric on th character and services of Andrew Jackson. In the columns of the Richmond Whig, the other day, we found a still more glaring instance of blasphemous application of a portion of the holy scriptures.— That print—one of the most reckless and violent partizan journals in the country, and which helped naterially to defeat Mr. Clay, has an article inended to console the Whigs, with the impious headng, "Why art thou cast down my soul?" Thi was no doubt regarded as a very smart and apt application of the text, but no one with proper feel-ings of reverence for what is sacred, can regard it without the strongest disapprobation.

The truth is, these party organs appear to be u terly devoid of reverence for all that is sacred and pure. We had occasion frequently, last summer to expose the gross licentiousness of this class of newspapers; and we believe that we thus performed a meritorious service, in leading the intelligent and virtuous portion of the public to a proper apprecia enough when the great contest began. So entirely disgusted had the respectable portion of the publi been with the violence, recklessness, and falsehood of the mere party papers, that they very wisely refused to give credit to their statements of the elec-

Steam Propeller Marmora. On BOARD STEAM SHIP MARMORA, OFF THE HOOK, NOV. 24th, 1844

The Marmora is one of the finest vessels I ever had my foot on board of, and her gentlemanly commander so determined to give satisfaction that it would be impossible to make a more de-lightful experiment than to try her the first oppor tunity they may have.

We were just 1 hour 45 minutes from Castle Garden to the Hook, and the only vessel attempting to go to sea to-day.

With a tender of my services at Havana,

Theatricals, &c.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The opera house was more crowded than ever last night, and the opera went off with still than ever last night, and the opera went of with still greater color than on the first night of its representation. Borghese was in fine voice, and her exquisite singing and spirited and impassioned acting were throughout rap-tureusly applauded. Pico looked very fascinating, and added many to her list of admirers. She sustained her rôle, from beginning to end, with unsurpassed brilliancy and effect. Perozzi and Valtellins were, as usual, worth

MR. PHILLIPS' CONCERT.—Mr. Henry Phillips' sacred co cert at the Tabernacle, last night, was very numerously at-tended. It was one of the greatest musical treats enjoy-ed in this city for many years. He gives a miscellaneous

concert at Niblo's this evening.

A new drama called the Duellist, or Source of Sorrow by Wm Barrymore, E.q., is shortly to be produced at the Boston Museum.

The new Kentucky Minstrels, at Washingtonian Hall, Boston, fill the house to overflewing.

The "Child of Avon," Miss A. Phillips, continues to be a great favorite at the Museum, and is a prodigy of talent.

The Swiss Bell Ringers are in Philadelphia, and will be in Boston in a few days.

Braham, assisted by his sons, Charles and Hamilton Braham, were advertised for three concerts in Dublin, commencing on the 7th November.

A morning Concert of vocal and instrumental music, was announced for the 5th November at the Dublin Rotunda. Amongst the celebrated artists we find the name of, as the advertisement expresses it, "the celebrated Henry Russell," from America, who will sing some of his most highly popular descriptive songs.

### Personal Movements.

Among the members who have reached Washington are the distinguished ex-President and Representative from Massachusette, Mr. Adams, and the Senator from Gov. Roberts, of Liberia, arrived at Port Praya, from

Gov. Roberts, of Lib-rie, arrived at Port Praya, from Philadelphia, on the 15th September. Rumors have reached Boston by the last English steam packet, that there had been difficulty between the English and American naval officers at Malta, and some duels had been the consequence. There is probably no ground for

Cherokee Nation, in place of the late Jessy Bushyhedd.

8. Penn, of the Missouri Reporter, has been caned in the streets of St. Louis by one of the Reveille men. The latter was brought before the magistrates and fined \$15. Exac cause of the caning not known.

the late Judge White, of Tennessee.

It is now proposed in Philadelphia, by the friends of Henry Clay, the propriety of "a National Convention."

Henry Clay, the propriety of "a National Convention composed of delegates equal to the Representations in Congress from each S ate and Territory, to meet a. such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon, to testify in a suitable and enduring manner the sense entertained of his character, abilities and public services." Chester Ashley, democrat, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Arkansas, in place of Jovernor Fulton, deceased.

Governor Fulton, deceased.

Mr. Quincy, the whig candilate for Mayor of Beston has written a letter to the Native American party of this city, in which he disclaims all sympathy with them what ever.

Rev. Septimus Tustin, chaplain to the United State Senate, preached an able discourse in Philadelphia, o Sunday, in behalf of the Home Missionary Society.

Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, have contributed \$50 for the sufferers by the late gale at Buffalo.

# City Intelligence.

Police Office.—Nov. 27.—Since the arrest of John Sullivan, one of the obief of a gang of burglars who infested our city a few months since, this class of depredators have suspended operations; but now they are sgain at work, and scarcely a night passes without at least an attempt to commit a burglary. On Tuesday night the hieves effected their purpose in two instances, and in another a large robbery was committed, although it is probable that no burglary was committed. The store of Mr. A. B. Skillmen, 171 Greenwich street, was entered during the night by false keys, and hardware, consisting principally of knives, to the amount of \$200, carried away. The store of Mr. John A. Quick, 203 Greenwich street, corner of Vessey, was also entered, by cutting out the punel of the door, and about \$300 worth of silks, satins, &c., stolen. There is no trace of the thieves in either case.

tins, &c., stolen. There is no trace of the thieves in either case.

The Justices, in both offices, were engaged in disposing of petty larceny aed disorderly cases during the day.

Coroner's Office—Wednesday—Melancholy Sulcide.—An inquest was held at the Alms House in the Park, on the body of Margaret Lee, aged about 35 years, a native of England, who commit ted suicide on Tuesday night by taking laudanum. It appeared from the testimony, that the descased some time since married a man by whom she had two children—that a few months since she discovered, that at the time of his marriage to her, he had another wife in England, and she consequently left him, and he has since married another, with whom he is now living in this city. After the separation, she supported herself and children by taking in washing, but lately had been reduced to great distress, and turned out of the spartment which she occupied.

On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, she went to the house of Mrs. Skeron, 175 Reade street, with whose family she was acquainted, and went up stairs and lay down Mrs. Skeron visited the room twice during the afternoon, and finding her asleep, did not disturb her. About seven o'clock in the evening she got up and left the house, and it was remarked she appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Soon afterwards Mrs. Skeron went to make the bed, and found a philal among the clothes labelled "laudanum"

It further appeared from the testimony of Mrs. McGee,

the bed, and found a phial among the clothes labelled "laudanum"

It further appeared from the testimony of Mrs. McGee, residing at 107 Murray street, that the decessed came there between 9 and 10 o'clock, and requested to be permitted to remain all night, which was given. Being charged with having laken liquor, she denied it, and said she had taken laudanum. A bed was made for her, and about 7 o'clock next morning she was found on the floor dead. A post mortem examination was held on the body, and no doubt remained but that she had died from the effect was rendered. Neither the druggist's name or residence, where the laudanum was purehased, was on the phial.

## Superior Court.

Superior Court.

Before a Full Bench.

Nov. 27.—Decisions.—Levi A. Mills, et al. vs. John Hanna.—An appeal from Chambers—ruled that the order from Chambers be modified so as to permit the plaintiff to discentinue his suit on payment of \$10—costs of the motion within ten days after notice of rule, otherwise the order in Chambers to stand confirmed.

John S. Betts, et. al. vs. Geo. Kenreth, et. al.—Appeal dismissed, and order at Chambers confirmed with costs, \$7.

John Peters vs. Samuel N. Got.—New trial denied.

Horacs Butler vs. The Mayor. &c.—Motion for new trial denied.

Judgment for plaintiff.

U. S. Circuit Court. Nov. 27.—The Grand Jury are in session. His Honor Judge Betts discharged the petit jury until Monday next, no jury cases being ready.

Court Calendar-This Day. COMMON PLEAS.-Nos. 32, 111, 33, 2, 28, 37,

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—J. B. Lacey, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Neuvitas, in the Island of Cubs, in the place of Wil-

last Evening at Croton Hall.

A crowded meeting of the members of this association was held last evening at Croton Hall, Mr. Perkins in the chair, to hear the report of the committee, and adopt the necessary measures to draw up a suitable memorial to Congress, with a view to draw the attention of the National Legislature to the objects and principles of the associa tion. Twenty thousand copies of the report have been printed, to which the following preface was

been printed, to which the following preface was attached:—

The National Reform Union of the city of New York, although in existence only a few weeks, has attained a perfect organization. They have held upwards of twenty public meetings—established a newspaper for the purpose of expounding their principles and recording their proceedings—and have fixed a Head Quarters at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry atreets—where they meet every Thuraday evening.

This has been done by a limited number of working men. They do not comprise among them a single name of high note in public affairs. They do not enrol in their ranks a single man of wealth. Their expenses, though considerable, have been all paid by themselves—and they now print twenty thousand copies of the following document, for the purpose of effectually placing before their fellow-citiz as the great, and truly National object for which they contend.

On the 13th of March last, at a public meeting of workingmen, a committee was appointed to inquire into the

which they contend.

On the 13th of March last, at a public meeting of workingmen, a committee was appointed to inquire into the causes which produce in this Republic a depression of labor, and a social degradation of the laborer, very similar to that which prevails under the detestable governments of Europe.

At the next public meeting of the workingmen that Committee submitted the following Report, which was adopted unanimously nearly in its present form. Read it, working men, you that would escape the fate that overwhelms your brother men in Europe. If your wives, your children, your hearthstones are dearto you—if your own independence, and the liberty of the Republic are of any value in your eyes—give this document an attentive perusal. Even if you deel no spark of patriotism within you—if your daily toil, and your hopeless condition have sunk your mind from its human dignity—have broken your spirit, as they have bent your frame—still read Read, even, if reurious ty. Read to learn what m n think who will not how to the insolence of wealth—who will not give up the country to a counterfeit aristocracy—a wretched imitation of the vile "Nobility" of Europe.

The following pledge of the members was solemnly read by the Chairman:—

Pledge of the Nation L Reform Association.—"We, whose names are annix xed, desirous of restoring to Man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree that we will not vote for any man, for any legislative office, who will not pledge himself, in writing, to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in Farms and Lots for the free and exclusive use of Actual Settlers."

After which the form of the memorial to Congress was read and unanimously adopted. The

ence of his station, it elected, to prevent all instruction in the Public Lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in Farms and Lots for the free and exclusive use of Actual Settlers."

After which the form of the memorial to Congress was read and unanimously adopted. The Chairman then introduced

Mr. Godwin, who addressed the meeting. He commenced his remarks by thanking the members for the invitation he had received from them. The present he considered a most important period, after the political excitenent they had just passed through—which had swept through the land like the surging billows of the signated ocean, absorbing every energy of the popular mind. The excitement was now passed away, and quietness and spathy had succeeded. It was natural for them to inquire what was the meaning of all this excitement? The stump orators, to be sure, said it was all for the good of the country; but they had been telling the same story since the days of Jefferson. At one time they talked about "Bank," "Internal Improvement," and "Tariff," and the next time they would, as if to vary the matter, make it "Toriff, and Bank, and Improvement;" but still the cld story was the same. (Loud laughter). Dr. Franklin had some idea that he wished to be bottled up—(Immoderate laughter)—for sixty years, and to be able to get uncorked after that period, and see what changes had taken place—and it would seem that if a politician who had been bottled up in the days of Jefferson had come among them et the present day, he would just see the same thing going on. It seemed that the politicians did not know the wants of the people, Loud applanse.) The first fundamental want of all grown men, was the right to labor. Mr. G. went at length into the question of man's right to labor, and showed that the object of the politicians was to impose upon the people, and deprive them of the advantages of their labor. There was a radical defect in that system of seling the public dame, was the right to labor. Mr. G. we

### Common Pleas.

Nov 27.—The Gas Light Company vs. William Williams.
This action was brought to recover a balance of \$79 64, alleged to have been due, on account by said defendant. It app ared that previous to 5th January, 1888, defendant made application for, and had been supplied with gus by the plaintiffs, for which he had settled; the present suit is brought for the gas consumed between the 5th August, 1839 and 18th February, 1840. It further appeared, that when a consumer makes application to have the gas introduced into his house, he must do so in writing. If his application is accounted he receives certain printed terms.

wasn a consumer makes application to have the gas introduced into his house, he must do so in writing. If his application is accepted he receives certain printed terms, belonging to the company with which he must comply. In these printed terms, it is expressly stated, that if a consumer washes to cease using the gas he must give immediate notice of his intentions to the company, and proceed in the same manner, should the metre prove defective or inaccerate. This it was satisfactorily proved had not taken place.

It was put in for defence that the metre was defective, that the person appointed to inspect the metres was inaccurate in his report, and also during all that time he had used oil in his establishment. The Court charged that no information had been received by plaintiffs—defendants must be liable according to the printed terms he had received, and that the only accurate manner of accertaining the quantity consumed is either by the metre in use, by another, or by the quantity consumed in a corresponding period; and that as the consumer had notigiven notice of his having ceased using the gas, he would charge the Jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$79.64.

Brady and Maurice for plaintiff; Mr. Brewster for defendant.

Brady and Maurice for plaintift; Mr. Brewster for defendant.

James Murphy vs. Elizs T. Aldrich.—This was an action of trespass to recover damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the removal of merchandize from the store of defendant. It appeared that plaintiff, (who is a grocer in 179 Washington street) had been in the habit of transacting business with defendant, and purchasing all his liquors and groceries. That he paid for said goods in small sums varying from \$15 to \$20 That on 14 h August last, he was owing the defendant about \$70; that co said day defendant came with his carman, and without any legal authority, removed from said storea chest of tea, two barrels of brandy, and one of gin, some Madeira, snuff, &c. It was put in for defence, that said goods were taken away with the consent of the plaintiff, and that he had himself assisted in putting them out of his store, Adjourned over to Eciday.

Mr. Blunt for plaintiff; Mr. Harrington for defendant.

More of the Beauties of Nativism.

Mr. Editor:—"Look on this picture and on that "Extract from the Street Inspectors' report of the Third Ward—"It has been customary for the Washington Market and neighborhood to be swept at least three times each week, at this season." Now if this has been the case, how comes it that the inhabitants of Vesey street say it has not been swept for months. A worthy citizen of Vesey street yesterday said it had not been swept or cleaned for six weeks previous.

Extract from the Eighth Ward Inspector: "I delivered the Ward into the hands of the Contractors in good order." If by "good order" he means a most fifthy condition, then we agree with him; it is notorious that the streets of both these wards have been sadly neglected, but thank heaven we see a gleam of sunshine; yesterday we saw evidence that the contractors were at least alive and kicking.

Query! How is it that the Street Inspectors reconversed throwing coal ashes into the streets?

Query? How is it that the Street Inspectors re-commend throwing coal ashes into the streets? Yours, &c., Ex-Native.

Fire in Naw Haven.—A destructive fire took place this moroing in the building formerly called the Quinniplac House, but larely known as the City Hotel, situated on the corner of Church and Court streets, opposite the Tontine, and fronting the public green. The house, with most of its appendages, was burnt to the ground. A large number of boarders in the upper stories escaped with great difficulty, some of them losing their money and clothes, and one old gentleman retreated in a state of multity to the County House. One person lost his watch and his wallet, containing a considerable quantity of money, which he left under his pillow. Mr. Hotch-kiss's loss is quite severe, comprising the best part of his furniture, winter stores, and about \$170 in cash, a part of which only is saved. The other occupants of the building, James M. Reese, barber, and Mr. Luca, shoemaker, are also considerable sufferers, and we do not learn that either of these were insured. The premises were owned by Lucius Leffingwell, of Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, and were under an insurance of \$2000 in the Æins Office, Hartford. Peter Tomlinson, the former occupant, had also an insurance of \$1000 on the furniture. The original building was an old one, formerly owned by Russel Clark, and occupied one of the most eligible positions in the town. The premises, we trust, will now be improved in accordance with the style and spirit of the age. The loss in this respect will be a public gain.—New Haven Herald, Nov. 26.

Election in Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald of the 19th instant, speaking of the Territorial Legislature, says.—"The political complexion of our next Territorial Legislature, it is impossible to tell. In East Florida, the Senators elected, are one democrat and three whigs. To the lower house, as far as heard from, three democrats and two whigs. We understand Mr. Sanchez intends to contest the seat of Mr. Child."

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Richmond, Tuesday alternoon, 3j o'clock, mest before them, were called in, and having no business before them, were discharged. A long interval succeeded, waiting the return of the Sheriff to the writ for summoning jurders, which took place about half past 4 o'clock. Another long delay ensued from the preparation of the list, end the arrangements for balloting for a jury. Counsel for defence objected to the return to the wart of the court, and reserved the point for future consideration. They also requested that the Court should say proceedings until next day, that time might be had to scrutunize the names of the Jurder returned, alleging that it was but justice to their client to see who and what were the quantifications of those persons summoned on a short notice and appearing in court for the first time by candisight.

It being the opinion of the bench that although the inconvenience was great, yet, as they desired to extend eye yry consideration to the case of the prisoner, they granted the application of the defence, and adjourned at 5 o'clock until 9 A. M. next day. Thus two days passed without any progress being made, and it is difficult to say how many more may be expended to as little purpose.

Wedenson we man to be considered the province.

At nine o'clock this morning, the judges took their sects on the bench, but, with the exception of the fixt jurders, summoned on the evening previews, there were tew or none in Court. It is said that the paucity of the numbers who attend as spectators, is not owing to apathy, but to the avorsion that prevails against serving on the furned.

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On the reading of the list by the clerk, the following on the reading of the state of the clear, the cholowing persons not having answered to their names, were find \$10 each; Joseph H Seguine, Edmund Van Dyke, P. W. Jeweson, Isaac Frost, John Stevens, J. G. Britton, Joseph Egbert, John C Garretson.

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persons not having answered to their names, were find \$10 each; Joseph H. Seguine, Edmind Van Dyke, P. W. Jeweson, Isaac Frost, John Stevens, J. G. Britton, Joseph Egbert, John C. Garretson.

The clerk then proceeded to swear in a jury from the list just read.

Thomas J. Butlan, (challenged by the defence) sworn—Hai lormed an opinion on the case. Set aside.

Aanon Synas, Westfield, (challenged) sworn—Underwent a long examination, I the course of which he admited having read published accounts of the former trial; had conversed on it repeatedly, and had expressed himself to the effect that, if these accounts were true, and he thought they were, the prinoner was guilty; yet he believed he had no bias in the case.

Counsel on both sides argued the law bearing upon the disqualification of jurors by the formation or the expression of an opinion. It was alleged by counsel for the prisoner that Symas, having read and conversed on the matter—having at one time received an impression, he was not indufferent, and therefore unfit to try the case. Counsel for the prisoner than the prosent on contended that conversing and reading newspaper reports, was no evidence that impressions were conveyed thereby. Taking that test, it would be utterly impossible to empannel a jury in an intelligent and enquiring community; that the Juror in the present case had regarded the guilt of the prisoner hypothetically, and making it dependant on the truth or untiuth of what he had read; that as the Juror had stated that he had sometimes hought her innocent, sometimes guilty, it proved that his was an opinion formed by an uncertain and vacil ating state of mind, and therefore not that cool and deliberate conviction which alone is good ground for challenge.

The Court overruled the challenged by defence for favor Walter Betts and Stevens D. Stevens were, at the demand of defence, appointed as tryes to pronounce on the finess of Lorenzo D. Decker, sworn—Resides at North field; knows the case before the Court; believe it to be the people of New Y

cordingly set aside.

Eowano Taylon-Challenged for favor-Sworn-I have stormed a settled opinion as to the guilt of the

and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Set aside.

John F. Lins, sworn.—I have neither formed nor expressed an opinion upon the case.

Cross-examined by District Atterney Clarky.—Recollects a conversation he had with Mr. Clarke in Port Richmond; the conversation may have been two of three months ago; perhaps I did state that I had heard of the evidence, and that I thought she was not guilty—in joking, and merely tolk; is unable to say that I passed an opinion upon her guilt; like a man who gets u for sake of a joke or an insimuation, may have talked and joke of an insimuation, may have talked and joke of an exist of the case; can not say that I gave an opinion one way or other; recollects having a conversation with Mr. Richards; in speaking of the case of Mrs. Bodine, might have said something like that I gloried that there was one man who would not take life; has had many conversations on the matter. [Mr. Clarke here asked the jurer if he had any conscientious scruples—which question was objected to by the idefence, and not persisted in by the prosecution.]

The District Artonara here called Mr. Paelpa, of Fort Richmond, in whose house the conversation between Lisk and Mr. Clark took place. The defence objected to the right of introducing other witnesses to prove what was foreign to the issue of their (the defence) challenge, which was simply the question of bias against the prisoner. A lengthened technical controversy enaued, which ended in the withdrawal of the challer ge, which was followed by a challenge by the prosecution. This was objected to by counsel for the prisoner, but judgment was given by Judge Kent that the people had the right to challenge.

given by Judge Kent that the people had the right to challenge.

John T. Liek, sworn and challenged by the prosecution.—Has no conscientiously scruples against bringing in a verdict against Mrs. Boltine; is no relation to the prisoner, or her family; is not an enemy of capital purshment; does not know that his wife is connected with the prisoner's family. The examination here ended, and the court overruled the challenge.

Mr. Phelips, called by prosecution, as a witness to prove that Liek had expressed an epinion in favor of the prisoner, being sworn, it was objected to by counsel for defence on the ground that all admissible on the principle challenge should have been exhausted, and that this point could not now be raised by counsel for prosecution, they having lost their opportunity to do so. The Court allowed the admissibility of Mr. Phelps, which was according ty proceeded with.

Chill.—We are in receipt of files of the "Gaceta

ed the admissibility of Mr. Phelps, which was according by proceeded with.

Chili.—We are in receipt of files of the "Gaceta del Comercio," from Valparaiso. In the later numbers we find little of interest, but in looking over some of the sarliest dates, we find an account of the less twittes held on the last entiversary of the independence of the United States, by the American citizens at Valparaiso. The Declaration of Independence was first read and at the dinner which succeeded, toosts were given to the memory of the great and good of our revolutionary sires. What, however, struck us among the many patriculasts, as burdering upon the ridiculous, was one, "To the memory of the immortal names of Washington Bolivar and O'litggins." A decided stiding scale of immortality, in our opinion.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We have been permitted to examine the official return of the vote of North Carolina for President, as filed in the Executive Department, and find the following result:

For Clay and Frelinghuysen 43,232
Poik and Dallas 39,287

Whig majority,

It is proper to state that the vote of one of the precincts in Hyde, where there was considerably over an hundred majority for Clay, was not returned by the shuriff for some cause, and is not included in the above majority.—Many persons have bet on 4000 whig majority, and as the majority will exceed that. If the rull Hyde vote be counted, we presume there will be some difficulty in adjusting the wagers.—Raleigh Register.

justing the wagers.—Raleigh Register.

Navigating the Chickasawhay.—A steamer has been built for this river called the Piney Woods, which is intended during the ensuing season to convey cotion, produce and passengers from Howze's landing to New Orleans. Price of freight downward, \$3 per bale irom Howze's from light from New Orleans to Howze's ferry, and all intermediate landings, on wet barels, \$2 50 cm/s, and all intermediate landings, on wet barels, \$2 50 cm/s, and passing through the process requiring especial care, from 25 to 50 cents. The Chickasawhay rise in Clarke county; near the southern line of which is Howze's landing, and passing through Wayna and Greene, enters the Pascagoula at the northern beundary of Jickaon. We are pleased to notice this improvement in the facilities of our southern trade. This piney woods country, as it is called, is destined at no remete period to become a most voluble portion of our State Jackson (Miss.) Reformer.

(3) Mount Vernon is not for sale, as the proposi-tion to buy it for Mr. Clay would imply. The Alexandria Gazette says, "We have to contradict this story now-a-days, about once every year. It is not for sale, and long may it remain in the possession of the present excellent proprietors, and his descendants who bear the name of Washington."

Very Late from Texas-Progress of that

Republic.

We have received papers from Galveston to the 16th instant inclusive. They came by the way of New Orleans.

These journals give us a pretty clear idea of the rogress of Texas. We annex a lot of extracts,

These journals give us a pretty clear idea of the progress of Texas. We annex a lot of extracts, containing the gist of everything.

Texas possesses elements enough to live alone. [From the Galveston News to Nov. 18]

Hou. Andrew J Donaldson, recently appointed Charge d'Affaires from the United States to this government, arrived in the steamer New York, on Sanday.

The Telegraph says a large and increasing business has been done for some time in Houston.—The cotton brought in daily has been, for several weeks, from 100 to 200 bales. The wagons make the streets almost impassable.

From the "Planter," we learn that cotton picking on the Brazos goes on well, and the weather as favorable as the heart could wish. The editor states that the roads are in most excellent condition, and cotton begins to roll in. Business times have come again, and Columbia is dull no more.

We learn from conversation with some of the Mier prisoners, that their liberation was effected through the exertion and influence of Gov. Shannon, the American minister, and not by the dying request of the wife of Santa Anna. A portion of the prisoners were making arrangements to effect their escape from the castle, when their release was made known to them. It appears they were confined in four separate rooms, twenty six in each apartment. The men in one of the rooms had succeeded in cutting a hole through the wall sufficient for a man to get out, and replace the rock so as their was no possible chance of detection. This had been done for several days, and they were daily secreting provisions for their flight, when Gov. Shannon visited the prison. Their object was made known to the minister, who requested them to desist until his arrival at the capital, as it was his intention to make an effort to have them liberated. The result of his influence in the cause of humanity was made manifest by their immediate release, which no doubt has prevented the loss of several lives and many hardships and difficulties they would have encountered before they could

to the epidemic.

No tidings can be heard from the shooner Atlan-

to the epidemic.

No tidings can be heard from the shooner Atlantic, bound to this port from New York. It is the general impression she is lost. She had on board several resident citizens of Texas, who were returning from a visit to the north.

The public debt of Mexico, besides what she owes to the United States, is said to be eighty-two millions of dollars, upon which the annual interest is nearly five millions of dollars.

[From the Houston Telegraph, to Nov. 6.]

A gentleman has just arrived in this city from the West, who states that a report has been brought to San Antonio, that all Northern Mexico along the Rio Grande is now in a state of revolt against the Dictator. The report, as brought by a Mexican Major, who represents himself as having deserted from General Woll's Army, is, that Arista is now marching for the city of Mexico with an army of 17,000—that he is already beyond the mountains, and that his numbers are daily and rapidly increasing by fresh recruits from all the surrounding country. It is stated that the spirit of revolution is universal and overwhelming. Carabajal is well acquainted with the deserting Major, and pledges his life for the truth of his statements.

A statement is in circulation that Ashbel Smith is now on his way from France to accept the appointment of Secretary of State of this Republicand, that Judge Ocheltree is to be placed at the head of the Treasury Department. Judge Terrell is now in this city, being on his way for France to supply the place of Mr. Smith at the Court of the Tuilleries.

The Comanches were again ravaging the Rio Grande, and had killed 300 Mexicans. How much

supply the place of Mr. Smith at the Court of the Tuilleries.

The Comanches were again ravaging the Rio Grande, and had killed 300 Mexicans. How much of this is true, or whether it is entitled to any credit at all, we cannot determine. We believe it has been the usual practice of the several tribes of Indians, after making a treaty with us, to commence operations by hostile movements egainst our enemy, and conclude by more secret attacks upon our own citizens. Their treaties with the Mexican authorities have resulted much in the same way.

upon our own citizens. Their treaties with the Mexican authorities have resulted much in the same way.

We see it stated in the Civilian that Captain Daniel Boon, of the U. S. Army, attended the recent Indian treaty as a Commissioner from the United States, and also that Lt. Stephens, of the U. S. Army, arrived at Washington on the 12th inst., with despatches from the United States government, represented to be favorable to Texas.

A gentleman who has travelled of late in the eastern counties, and is extensively acquainted there, says that only one complete anti-tariff man has been elected to Congress in the whole of that part of Texas. Although a reduction may be made in the Tariff in some particulars at the coming session of Congress, those best acquainted with the views of the members elect, give it as their opinion that no material immediate alteration will take place; and we think that importers will be safe in making their calculations to suit the existing state of things.

M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne has arrived from the

of things.

M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne has arrived from the West. His impression of this part of Texas are completely favorable to the enterprize of colonization. He considers the west very suitable for European settlers; and he forthwith returns to Europe

The Act of Congress of January last, in reference The Act of Congress of January last, in reference to the authorizations given to the Executive for Colonization contracts, has interrupted, for some inte, the movements of emigration, and prevented the Empressarios from settling their emigrants on their grants. But as a proof of his energetic will to carry out his projects of colonization in this country, even previously to the decision of Congress on the grants, M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne has treated for a large tract of land in the torks of the Cibolo and San Antonio rivers. These lands are considered as the best in this part of the Republic; very tertile, and perfectly suited to the cultivation very fertile, and perfectly suited to the cultivation of any kind of production. The waters are pure and healthy, the timber is abundant, and good for

every purpose.

M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne has already made some M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne has already made some preparations to receive the emigration on this tract. Some settlements are established on it, and a new town, called "San Bartolo," is to be erected in a beautiful situation. This city, situated midway from the sea to San Antonio, by the road of La Bahia, is about forty-eight miles from Copano. It is destined to become an excellent stopping place for travellers and emigrants, and to give great security to this part of the country—distant from Laredo, on the Rio Grande, about 140 miles, its commercial prospects have a large chance of success.

It is believed that Rio San Antonio, from its It is believed that Rio San Antonio, from its mouth to the junction of the Cibolo may be made navigable. M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne, therefore, has the intention to execute this important work, the expense of which will be almost without importance to him. In this case, San Bartolo will gain a large consideration, and become the principal market in the West. The rich lands in this part of the Republic will then soon acquire a great value.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—On Monday last, the 11th instant, the U. S. brig Lawrence, Com'r. Jarvis, arrived at Pensacola in eight days from Vera Cruz. Capt. Jarvis brought despatches for the government, which were forwarded to Washington immediately by light Penyacols.

Capt. Jarvis brought desparches for the government, which were forwarded to Washington immediately by Lieut. Pernock.

The news brought by the Lawrence is not very important. Gen Duff Green was still in the city of Mexico at the time of her sailing; and I am informed by an officer, that the Mexican Cougress, so far from granting the sum demended by Santa Anna for the invasion of Texas, save determined to call him to a strict account for five millions ciabursed by that sepient chieftain, for which no vouchers are recorded. It would seem that the Mexicans are deity losing confilence in their dictatorial President, and great numbers of the people have refused, unconditionally, to entertain any proposition for further exaxitom. A member of the lower house of Congress rose in his place, and "bearded the lion in his den," by stating his entire conviction that what Santa Anna and his satellites said about the prosperity and happiness of the Mexican nation was utterly at valiance with the true agatement of the case, and made with sinister motives, to agrandize himself and his adherents at the expense of the sovereign people.

This language astonished many of the members of that argust assemblege; but when a motion was made and carried to inquire into the conduct of the President, they were petrified with consternation and alarm.

The citizens of Vera Cruz, with whom my friend conversed on the subject of the invasion of Texas determited upon by Santa Anna, shrugged their shoulders and smiled incredulously, and their manner evidently evinced that they viewed the inflated idea as preposterous in the extreme.

There were lying at Sacrificios, two French menocity and content of the case, and one English.

that they viewed the inflated idea as prepoterous in the extreme.

There were lying at Sacrificios, two French menofwar brigs—La Perouse and Le Mercuro—and one English frigate. In the upper harbor a few merchant men were anchored, but there appears but a trifling display of commercial business—trade and commerce being too mind trammedied and interrupted at this principal of the Mixican seaports.

The U.S. ships Falmouth, Com. Sands, and Vandalia, Com. Chauncey, are now getting ready for sea at this place, having received orders some days since. The Falmouth's cruising ground will be down in the Gulf-off the Balze, Galveston, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Sisal and Campeachy; thence she will go to the island of Cuba.

The Vandalia will go to winds ard, and perhaps may again visit the island of Hayti and the Caribbean group—dartinfage, Onabalcape, and so on, which will be a pleasant cruise during the winter season; this, too, may be tryme or reason—id set, false or true—as such ig ver tyou; for it would not do to apresd the news of a vessel's cruise for certainty ere that she has made it, for I for me, should be afraid it would bode ill-luck to all the future moyements of the great improvements contemplated in the naval service.—Cer. N. O. Fic, Nev. 19.